

# **Plan To End Homeless in Chelan & Douglas Counties**



**Update & Progress Report  
2011**

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# Plan to End Homeless in Chelan & Douglas Counties

## Local Problem of Homelessness

Chelan and Douglas Counties have a number of agencies, faith-based organizations, non-profits, and organizations that have made significant effort and achievements to reduce homelessness in their region. There is strong articulation and collaboration between these groups. Despite those efforts, a significant number of families and individuals remain homeless.

*Chelan and Douglas Counties combine their data and efforts on homeless. The 2010 homeless count revealed numbers that were lower than the 2007 count except in the category of Homeless Individuals and Households in Transitional Housing. The data collection, while extensive, is not complete due to the rural and remote regions of the counties that are not included in many of the traditional counts. The HUD McKinney January 2005 point-in-time or PIT count only included shelter organizations' reports of persons in shelters and did not include a street count.*

*In 2006 and 2007, an extensive effort was made to include the street count. In 2008, 2009 and 2010 Point In Time Counts included a Homeless Fair based on HUD's Project Homeless Connects. Considering that information, the 2010 count of homeless revealed interesting trends. These are discussed in more detail on the following pages.*

*The 2011 Point In Time Count numbers were not available at the time of publishing this document.*

## Chelan-Douglas Comparison of 2006 to 2010

**Table 1. Homeless Individuals**

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2009 to 2010	2006 to 2010
<b><u>Individuals</u></b>						<b>% Change</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>All homeless</b>	778	748	758	801	818	4.0%	-4.9%
<b>Homeless Individuals</b>	286	222	212	198	264	28.8%	8.3%
<b>With Minor children</b>	481	526	552	603	554	-8.6%	-13.2%
<b>In emergency shelter</b>	65	137	42	70	159	-52.6%	-59.1%
<b>In transitional housing</b>	140	307	325	338	171	-54.4%	-18.1%
<b>Chronically Unsheltered</b>	67	44	44	62	55	52.3%	21.8%

Source: HUD McKinney January 2010 Point In Time Count

- ❖ In 2010, the collaborative systems put in place to help homeless individuals appeared to be working. However, Due to the recession and the decline in the economy, the number of homeless individuals increased 28 percent. The number housed in emergency shelters and in transitional housing declined considerably, -52.6 percent and -54.4 percent respectively.
- ❖ Since 2007, the number of homeless individuals with minor children has gone down each year and is now at its' lowest point since tracking began in 2006.

**Table 2. Homeless Households 2006 to 2010**

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2009 to 2010	2006 to 2010
<b><u>Households</u></b>	-	-				<b>% Change</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>All homeless</b>	399	358	363	449	471	11.5%	-15.3%
<b>Minor children</b>	152	313	214	251	207	-51.4%	-26.6%
<b>In emergency shelter</b>	35	72	20	61	116	-51.4%	-69.8%
<b>In transitional housing</b>	191	138	164	135	78	38.4%	144.9%

Source: HUD McKinney January 2010 Point In Time Count

- ❖ According to the point in time count comparisons for 2006 to 2010, the efforts to reduce homelessness is evident in all categories.
- ❖ Between 2006 and 2010, the collaborative systems put in place to help homeless households appeared to be working. The number of households in emergency shelters went down 69.8 percent and the number of households in transitional housing went up 144.9 percent.
- ❖ The numbers of homeless households were reduced 15.3 percent from 2006 to 2010.

**Table 3. Homeless Population – 2010 Point In Time Count**

Chelan-Douglas County Count				
Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Temporarily Living with Family or Friends*
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Families with Children (Family Households):	12	86	2	52
Number of Households without Children	23	105	57	62
A. Number of Persons in Families with Children:	37	288	4	152
B. Number of Single Individuals and Persons in Households without Children:	28	121	59	78
C. Number of Persons in Households without Adults (nobody over 17 years old):	0	1	4	6
(Add Lines A, B & C) Total Persons:	65	410	67	236

Source: HUD McKinney January 2010 Point In Time Count State certified the count 7/2010.

- ❖ There were 542 homeless persons in the unduplicated count, which does not include the 236 who were “Temporarily Living with Family or Friends”.
- ❖ There were 481 homeless persons in families with children.
- ❖ In 2006, 19.3 percent of the homeless or nearly one in five were unsheltered. In 2007, 6.7 percent of the homeless were unsheltered, a considerable improvement. However in 2008, that figure rose to 11 percent unsheltered. The 2009 count reflected that the unsheltered went down again to 6.5 percent. But that trend changed again in 2010 with 8.6 of homeless who were unsheltered.
- ❖ In 2006, one in five, or 19.2 percent of the homeless were housed in emergency shelters. In 2007, 8.7 percent were housed in emergency shelters, again a considerable improvement. In 2008, 11 percent of the total homeless were housed in emergency shelters. The 2009 count reflected the importance of the shelters when that figure increased to 28.8 percent. In 2010, 8.4 percent of homeless were housed in emergency shelters.
- ❖ From 2006 to 2007, the number of people in emergency shelters went from 159 to 70. From 2007 to 2008, the number of people in emergency shelters went from 70 to 42. From 2008 to 2009, the number of people in emergency shelters went from 42 to 137. From 2009 to 2010, the number of people in emergency shelters went from 137 to 65.
- ❖ From 2006 to 2007, the number in transitional housing went from 171 to 338. From 2007 to 2008, the number in transitional housing went from 338 to 325. From 2008 to 2009, the number in transitional housing went from 325 to 307. From 2009 to 2010, the number in transitional housing went from 307 to 410.

**Table 4. Chronic Homeless and Homeless Subpopulations 2010 PIT**

<b>Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations</b>	Sheltered		Unsheltered *	Temporarily Living with Family or Friends*	Subtotal	Percent
	Emergency	Transitional				
a. Chronically Homeless	2	8	2	1	13	2.0%
b. Mentally Disabled	5	47	5	10	67	10.2%
c. Persons with alcohol and/or other drug problems	7	26	3	3	39	5.9%
d. Veterans	1	12	2	1	16	2.4%
e. Persons with HIV/AIDS	0	2	1	0	3	0.5%
f. Victims of Domestic Violence	16	38	4	28	86	13.1%
g. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18)	0	1	4	6	11	1.7%
h. Children (Under 18) in Families	27	187	13	105	332	50.4%
i. Physically Disabled	5	36	8	17	66	10.0%
j. Seasonal Agricultural Workers	2	0	3	1	6	0.9%
k. Persons with both substance use and mental health problems	1	14	1	1	17	2.6%
l. Senior citizens (aged 65 or older)	1	0	0	2	3	0.5%
	<b>67</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* May be slight duplication. State certified the count 7/2010.

Source: HUD McKinney January 2010 Point In Time Count

- ❖ The numbers of chronically homeless have reduced significantly since 2006. Chronically homeless definition states the individual must have been homeless for over a year or have been homeless more than three times during the past three years. This year two percent or 13 persons were identified as chronically homeless. Compare that to 2009 at three percent (3%), 2008 at ten percent (10%) or 26 percent of the homeless in 2007.
- ❖ Ten percent (10.2%) of the homeless suffer from severe mental illness, a slight increase from 2009 at 9.9 percent but down from 19 percent (19%) in 2008. Another two percent (2.6%) have mental health and substance use problems, also down from eight percent (8%) in 2008 and five percent (5.2%) in 2009.
- ❖ There has been an increase of the homeless that are victims of domestic violence. It accounted for 13.1 percent of homeless. Up from 2009 at ten percent (10.2%), 2008 at 18 percent, or 12.4 percent in 2007.
- ❖ In 2009 and 2010, 2 percent of the homeless were veterans, compared to 2007 at 6 percent and 2008 at 7 percent. That figure is expected to increase in the 2011 count due to the large number of Iraq and Afghanistan troops returning to the states.

- ❖ Less than six percent (5.9%) suffer from chronic substance abuse, which is much lower than 2009 at eight percent (8%), 2008 at 14 percent, or 2007 at 13.7 percent.
- ❖ More than half (50.4%) or 332 of the homeless subpopulations are children aged 18 and under in homeless families. Down only slightly from 2009 with 52.3 percent or 348.

In addition to the above HUD McKinney PIT count, the region has unique subpopulations including Homeless Youth and farmworkers that have not been adequately identified or represented in the annual count. The challenge of identifying and counting the youth is made more difficult with the schools' homeless liaison's OSPI restrictions on information sharing.

The region has experienced a significant number of aging mobile home parks that have closed or are rumored to be closing. Significant partnerships and work conducted in 2007 and 2008 prevented a significant number of families from becoming homeless when an 84-unit park closed for redevelopment.

Two older mobile home parks in East Wenatchee have sold in 2011 and neither the state nor local advocacy groups have produced a strategic plan for mobile home park closures.

### ***Definition of "Homeless"***

The *Homelessness Housing and Assistance Act, RCW 43.185C or House Bill 2163*, in Section 3(3), defines a homeless person as:

"...an individual living outside or in a building not meant for human habitation or which they have no legal right to occupy, in an emergency shelter, or in a temporary housing program which may include a transitional and supportive housing program if habitation time limits exist. This definition includes substance abusers, mentally ill people, and sex offenders who are homeless."

### ***Included in the Annual Homeless Count***

The annual HUD McKinney point-in-time (PIT) count includes "persons living in emergency or transitional housing, in abandoned buildings, cars, parks, sidewalks/streets or outside".

*House Bills 2163/1359/2331*, which support homeless planning is flexible and provides broad authority in allowing services to meet specific local needs. Persons living with relatives or friends typically referred to as being "doubled-up" or "couch surfing," do not meet the definition of homeless under the Act. As such, there will be no requirement to count these individuals. An optional category of "doubled up" may be added as a separate category and would be eligible for services. Also eligible for services are "Persons at-risk of homelessness" such as:

- Persons being evicted within a week from a private dwelling unit or leaving an institution, such as a mental health or substance abuse treatment facility or a jail/prison with no subsequent residence identified and lacking the resources needed to obtain housing;



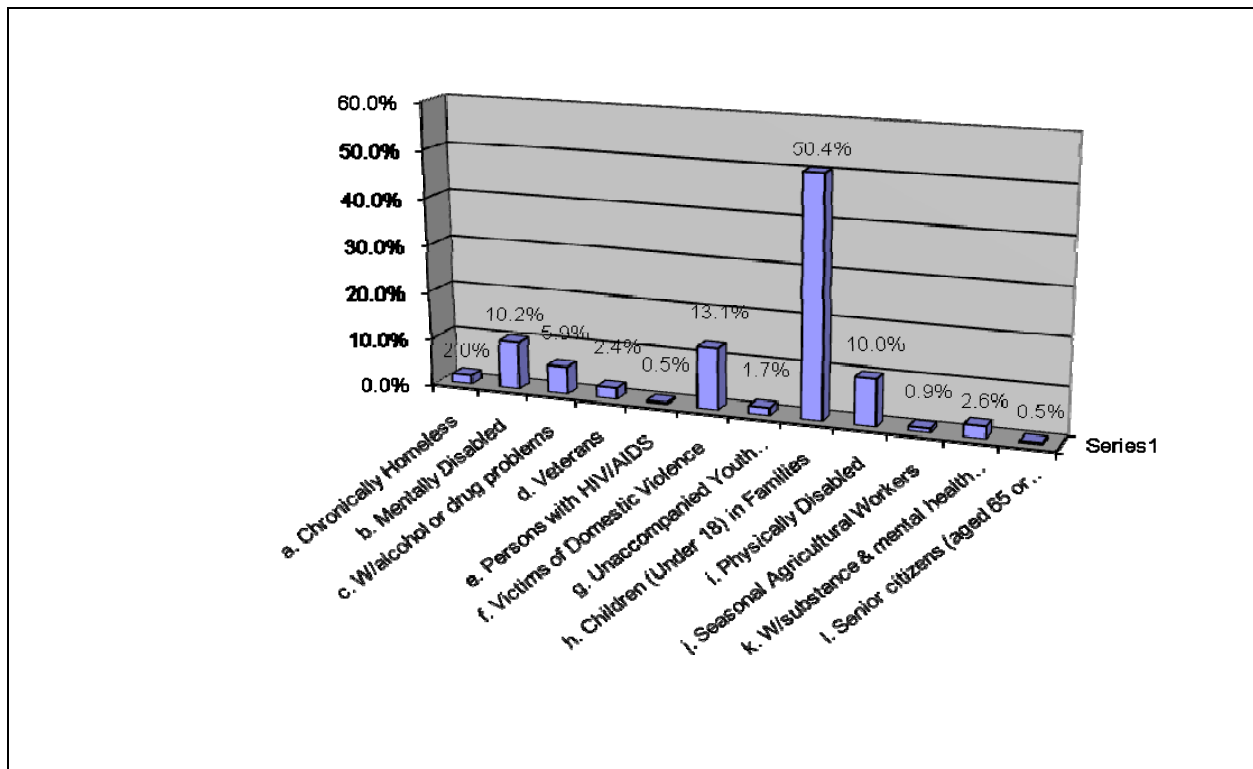
- Persons fleeing domestic or family violence with no subsequent safe residence identified and lacking the resources needed to obtain such housing;
- Persons living on the streets or in emergency shelter but is spending a short time (up to 30 consecutive days) in a hospital or other institution;
- Persons who would otherwise be living on the streets or in an emergency shelter.

The Act(s) provide broad authority to local governments to define whom they need to serve in their region in order to reduce or prevent homelessness. While flexible, funded activities should ultimately improve the performance measures of the number of homeless persons counted annually in the HUD McKinney PIT count.

## Chelan Douglas Homeless (2010 Annual Count)

The local Continuum of Care shelter and service providers have a strong and efficient alliance that has helped many homeless persons and households. In spite of their efforts to provide housing, other survival needs and intervention services for substance abuse, mental health, domestic violence, health care, employment, and education, some individuals and families still end up back on the street. The reasons cited include shelter rules, fear of dorm style sleeping, and preference to be alone.

**Chart 1. Homeless Status - 2010**



Source: HUD McKinney January 2010 Point In Time Count

Due to the time of year that the annual count is taken in late January and the cold inclement weather in the Chelan and Douglas Counties' region during that time, the number of unsheltered appears lower than it generally is at other times throughout the year.

In mid-2005, the local providers began a process to draft a ten-year vision and action plan to identify where to focus efforts to reduce homelessness by 50 percent over the next ten years. The community-based effort included homeless or previously homeless individuals, service providers, housing providers and developers, school districts and the Educational Service District, law enforcement, children's advocacy, United Way, Regional Services Network, shelter and survival providers, hospital administration, faith-based organizations, as well as government, business and civic leaders.

## Summary Update of Achievements since 2006

*Since 2006, much progress has been made to impact homeless services. In 2006 and 2007, roughly \$10 million has gone into two new capital projects, which added 50 new housing units.*

*In 2008 and 2009, \$10 million investment was made to develop farmworker housing units in Chelan County and Douglas County. In the planning phase is an affordable housing project, which will provide 24 new workforce and farmworker units centrally located in the City of Wenatchee.*

*Two separate new shelters were developed, which added eight new shelter beds for women and four new shelter beds for men. Almost one million dollars of state homeless funds were secured to provide inmate re-entry housing with two houses containing four beds each for men and women. The program included roughly \$600,000 for rental assistance for inmate re-entry.*

*Another \$2.1 million has gone into services directly related to reducing homelessness for special populations.*

*Since 2006, identified goals and issues in the Chelan/Douglas Ten Year Plan to End Homeless are fully or partially responsible for the following:*

- In 2007 and 2008, roughly \$15 million has been committed to capital projects to increase housing and shelters.*
- Also in 2007, 2008 and 2009, 74 new affordable apartments, 180 new farmworker beds, and 14 shelter beds were created in four separate shelters.*
- Another \$2.1 million from several funding sources has gone into services directly related to reducing homelessness.*
- In planning phase, is Mission Plaza, a 24 unit affordable housing/farm worker project.*
- In planning phase, is Parkside, the first and only supportive housing project for the mentally ill.*

*However, much more needs to be done to accomplish our overall goals.*

*While the strategies identified by the communities in 2005 have merit, many have been accomplished. In 2009, the Homeless Housing Task Force went out into the communities with focus groups. The information generated in those meetings established the revised goals, strategies and objectives for the 2010 Chelan Douglas Homeless Housing Plan.*

*Realizing yet again that most of the established 2010 goals had been achieved, in February 2011 the Homeless Housing Task Force again met to revise goals, strategies and objectives for the 2011 Chelan Douglas Homeless Housing Plan.*

## **The Goal of the Chelan Douglas Ten-Year Plan**

***The goal of the Ten-year Homeless Housing Plan is to eliminate or reduce homelessness by 50 percent in Chelan and Douglas Counties by the year 2015.***

During the 2005 community-based planning process, community leaders and providers were asked to prioritize local needs. That process has been repeated annually since 2009 to see what needs have been met, review changes or challenges facing our local population, and determine what needs the local area should target next. The input from these planning processes assisted the Homeless Housing Task Force as they determined critical needs when distributing funds from 2010 to 2015. The following summarizes the task force's newly adopted results with input from the February 2011 meetings.

### **Objectives to the Main Goal - 2010 - 2015**

1. Reduce the number of Non-chronically Homeless Individuals
2. Reduce the number of Homeless Families
3. Reduce the number of Chronically Homeless Individuals
4. Reduce the number of Homeless Youth
5. Reduce the number of Homeless Farmworkers

Changes in the economy have created a "new face" of homeless. These are people who are seeking help or assistance for the first time in their lives. Service organizations are seeing people who are not familiar with the public assistance or resource systems. The Task Force determined that it is more important to help those folks, the Non-chronically Homeless Individuals, get back on their feet and prevent homelessness.

In order to achieve the objectives with its limited resources, the Task Force will conduct adequate data collections of homeless and strive to improve inadequacies in the current data collection systems.

### **Strategies to Achieve the Objectives - 2010 - 2015**

1. Prevention Strategy
2. Services Strategy
3. Housing Strategy
4. Income Strategy
5. Health Strategy

The revised strategies will provide a system to prevent homelessness through improvements in infrastructure and services.

## **Summary Update of Progress on Objectives and Strategies**

*Progress on these strategies since 2006 can be seen at the end of Section 5 – Strategy Summary.*

- *In 2007 and 2008, roughly \$15 million has been committed to capital projects to increase housing and shelters.*
- *In 2007, 2008 and 2009, 74 new affordable apartments, 180 new farmworker beds, and 14 shelter beds were created in four separate shelters.*
- *Another \$2.1 million from several funding sources has gone into services directly related to reducing homelessness.*

### ***Activities and Actions to Achieve the Objectives & Strategies***

Complete lists of short and long term activities are listed in Section 5 of the Chelan and Douglas Homeless Housing Plan. Here is a summary of the communities' original priorities of activities that were not currently underway.

### ***Short & Long Term Activities & Goals***

Many activities to impact homelessness are already being implemented, are ready to implement or are in the preliminary planning process. We understand that the goal to reduce homelessness in Chelan and Douglas Counties will require simultaneous actions on many fronts that address the local objectives and strategies. The long-term activities may take longer to plan, implement and achieve.

### **SHORT TERM GOALS - 2010 - 2015**

#### **I. To insure the viability of existing shelters, restore funding lost for operations and rental assistance.**

Since 2006, existing shelters lost funding levels. Two new shelters, YWCA and Mid-Pointe, were added without any increase in shelter funds. Once Solomon's Porch opens their youth shelter, they will ask to be included in the shelter funding. The increase in shelters combined with the reduction in shelter dollars, has resulted in reduced funding available to all shelters and a significant loss to the rental assistance funds, which were converted over to support new shelters. The viability of all shelters is and continues to be at risk. All need replacement funding for operating costs (estimated at \$100K per year). Restore funding for operations shortfall to ALL shelters, existing and new.

**Goal is to replace funds lost for shelters and rental assistance.**

#### **II. Restore Bus Tokens, Passes, & Laundromat Fund.**

**IIa. Bus Passes or Link Tokens** are a critical component for people re-entering the social network or transitioning out of rehab or incarceration. Provides the means for individuals as they apply for jobs, get to & from work and/or appointments.

**IIb. Laundromat Voucher Program.** Cleanliness provides dignity to a person in crisis. It is important for homeless, marginalized families, persons re-entering or families transitioning to have access to clean clothes as they look for work, go to appointments, attend school or apply for housing. A voucher program was established through CDCAC so shelters and service providers can access help for clients in crisis.

### **III. Homeless Outreach Program**

Continue to provide Emergency Services brochures and inter-agency referrals to improve access to needed assistance to families and individuals at all stages of crisis.

### **IV. Strategic Plan for Mobile Home Park Closures**

The closure of the Ninth Street Mobile Home Park in Wenatchee provided some vital lessons that can be learned for future mobile home park closures, both in our area and other areas of the state. Lessons learned need to be compiled and strategies should be developed to make mobile home park closures less traumatic for the residents and the community as a whole. Documents that are unique to park closures need to be compiled as a resource for our communities and the support groups dealing with this difficult issue. Viable options that may be pursued for mobile home park residents evicted due to the park closure.

### **V. Flexible Funds for the “New Face” of Homeless**

Flexible funds needed for the *New Face* of homeless. Those families or individuals who need help for the first time and are unfamiliar with resources or assistance programs. Families experiencing problems due to temporary setbacks such as foreclosures, employment, temporary medical issues, high rents, etc. Emerging trend seeing new applicants for services from people who have never needed assistance before and who have not previously used the “system”. Families need short-term assistance to stay housed, get caught up from a crisis or get through a medical issue.

### **VI. Youth Shelter – Age 13 – 17**

Numbers of homeless youth, age 13 to 20, has skyrocketed in recent years. Solomon’s Porch sees eight homeless youth on a regular basis. WRC has 20 youth regularly at their free lunch meals for homeless. DSHS sees a crisis for kids transitioning out of Foster Care or Disability SSI payments. A disturbing trend has been seen of youth prostituting their bodies to access shelter. A Youth Shelter is needed for male and female youth aged 13 – 17.

## **LONG TERM GOALS- 2010 - 2015**

### **I. Drug Court Program.**

Create a "Drug Court" for parents with Drug & Alcohol convictions that may provide supportive services, case management services and counseling for one to two years. The Drug Court program would assist parents with drug and alcohol convictions to maintain family stability and create a jail discharge plan.

### **II. Insure long term sustainability of existing shelters providers.**

The increase in shelters combined with the reduction in shelter dollars, has resulted in reduced funding available to all shelters. It has also resulted in a significant loss to the rental assistance funds, which were converted over to support new shelters. The viability of all shelters is and continues to be at risk.

Many of the short-term activities to impact homelessness are already being implemented or planned. The long-term activities may take longer to plan, implement and achieve.

### **2005 – 2010 Prioritized Long Term Activities (\*Actions Shown)**

1. Create 35 "floating" additional units of transition-in-place housing (22 Created)
2. Develop a strategic plan for Mobile Home Park closures (No Action by WA State Office of Manufactured Housing)
3. Use flexible funds to provide short-term rental assistance (TBRA Increased from 45 to 60)
4. Identify or build a 16 unit permanent supportive housing project (In planning process in 2009, 2010 and 2011)
5. Create a "Drug Court" for parents with drug and alcohol convictions and create a jail discharge plan (No activity)
6. Increase the number of rental assistance vouchers (TBRA Increased from 45 to 60 and the Housing Authority opened Section 8 in mid-2009 and 2010)
7. Add incentives to local planning regulations to encourage development of affordable housing (City of Wenatchee's Affordable Housing Task Force made recommendation to the City Council in 2010)
8. Provide density bonuses via zoning law to encourage development of affordable housing (City of Wenatchee's Affordable Housing Task Force addressed this issue)
9. Negotiate with providers on their policies to identify and enroll eligible individuals in applicable programs without deterring the person from participation due to restrictive rules and requirements (Significant work accomplished in this area)

Progress on these activities in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 can be seen at the end of Section 5 – Strategy Summary.

- Progress has been significant in the long-term goal of creating “transitioning-in-place” housing units with 22 created of the targeted 35.
- Tenant based rental assistance was increased from 45 to 60 in 2007.
- Roughly \$600,000 has been spent on housing rehabilitation and \$850,000 has been targeted to increasing homeownership for low-income families with strategies of down payment assistance, PATH housing land trust and Habitat for Humanity homes.
- Shelter and service provider organizations secured more than \$600,000 in local funds to improve or start-up new programs relating to homelessness.
- Inmate release programs secured \$900,000 to create two new shelters to provide housing, access rental assistance, and provide counseling services to inmates with mental illness.
- Parkside, a supportive housing for mentally ill, has secured a \$3.5 million facility and has secured roughly \$350,000 for renovation of the facility.

**Table 5. Homeless Housing Resources as of March 2011**

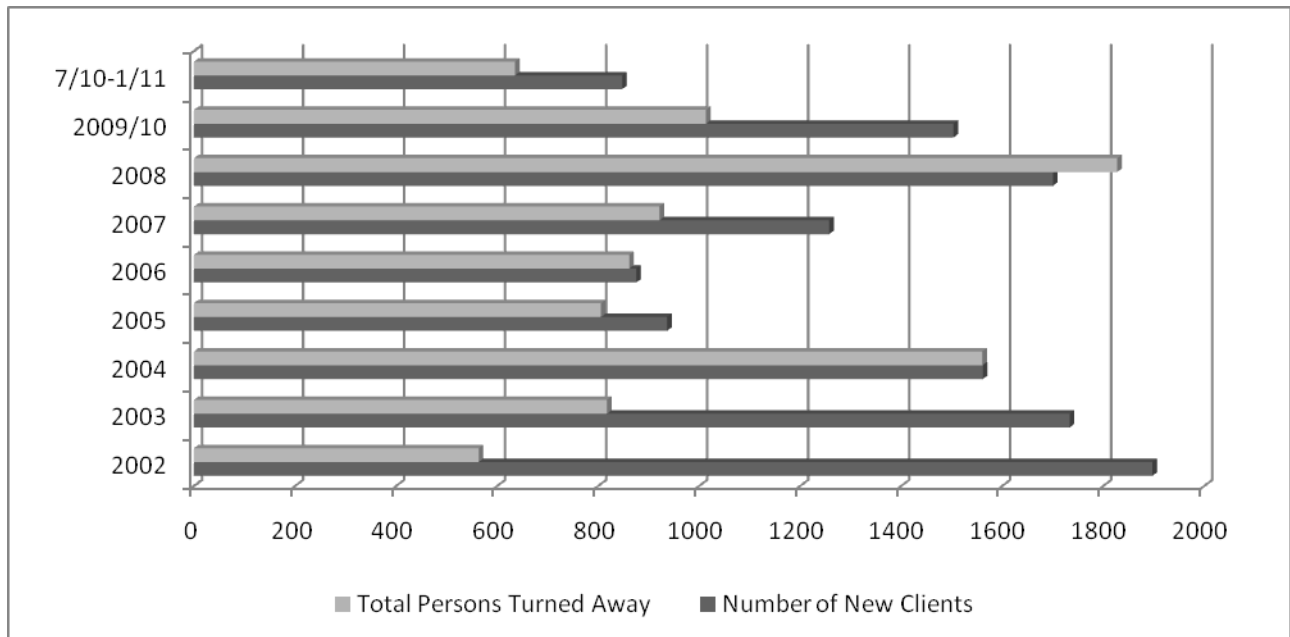
<b>Housing Type</b>	<b>Beds for Singles</b>	<b>Beds for Families</b>	<b>Total Beds</b>
<b><i>Emergency Shelter Total</i></b>	<b>62</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>120</b>
Women’s Resource Center Bruce	18	40	58
Domestic & Sexual Violence Center	6	13	19
Hospitality House (Men only wing)	22	0	22
Haven of Hope (Women & children)	3	3	6
Upper Valley MEND	2	2	4
YWCA (Women only)	11	0	11
<b><i>Transitional Housing Total</i></b>	<b>115</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>324</b>
Women’s Resource Center	7	30	37
Community Action Crescent Village	0	38	38
Community Action Sunset Ridge	2	30	32
Community Action TBRA	0	98	98
Mid-Point Place (Men Only)	6	0	6
Mid-Point Place (Women Only)	6	0	6
Finding Grace (Women Only)	8	0	8
WRC Bridge Housing (Women only)	4	0	4
WRC Bridge Housing (Men only)	4	0	4
YWCA Transitional Housing	8	0	8
Hospitality House (Men only wing)	64	0	64
Haven of Hope (Women & children)	6	13	19
<b><i>Permanent Supportive Housing</i></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b><i>Total All Facilities</i></b>	<b>177</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>444</b>

Source: 2010 Annual HUD McKinney Application Report



The considerable needs of the Chelan and Douglas Counties' homeless are met by a limited number of service and provider agencies. There is not enough staff or services to meet the needs of the local homeless. Faith-based organizations, non-profits, advocacy groups, and governmental agencies provide a wide variety of services, case management and housing or shelter services. Survival services are offered including food, clothing, transportation, emergency shelter and initial furnishings for housing set-up. Employment skills, life skills training, counseling for victims of abuse or violence, case management services, substance abuse counseling and treatment, and mental health counseling are provided by several local agencies.

**Chart 2. New Clients & Persons Turned Away, 2002 – 2011 for Chelan Douglas Shelters**



Source: Chelan Douglas Community Action Council, March 2011

While the number of shelter bed nights has gone down, the number of new shelter clients and the number of persons turned away from shelters spiked.

The next sections detail information mandated by the State Homeless Assistance Program.

## Section 1 – Contact Information

<b>Jurisdiction:</b>	Chelan County
<b>Other Jurisdictions Represented in this Plan:</b>	Douglas County; City of Wenatchee; City of East Wenatchee
<b>Date of Plan Adoption</b>	12/19/2005 – Updated 1/2007, 1/2008, 1/2009, 7/2009, 12/2010, 2011 Pending

<b>Jurisdiction Contact Person Program Administrator</b>		<b>Plan Contact Person</b>	
	City of Wenatchee		Chelan Douglas Homeless Task Force
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Title:	Planning Manager	Organization:	CC Consulting
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<b><i>Planning Group Name:</i></b>	<b>Chelan Douglas Homeless Housing Task Force</b>	
<b><i>Name</i></b>	<b><i>Agency</i></b>	<b><i>Representing</i></b>
<b>Cathy Mulhall</b>	<b>Chelan County</b>	<b>County Representative</b>
<b>Dana Prewitt</b>	<b>Douglas County</b>	<b>County Representative</b>
<b>Lori Barnett</b>	<b>City of East Wenatchee</b>	<b>City Representative</b>
<b>Monica Libbey</b>	<b>City of Wenatchee</b>	<b>City Representative</b>
<b>Allison Williams</b>	<b>City of Wenatchee</b>	<b>City Representative</b>
<b>Jim Colvin</b>	<b>Chelan Douglas RSN</b>	<b>Mental Health Services</b>
<b>Alicia McRae</b>	<b>Chelan County &amp; City of Wenatchee Housing Authority (CCWHA)</b>	<b>Housing Provider</b>
<b>Bob Soule</b>	<b>Chelan Douglas Community Action Council</b>	<b>Service &amp; Housing Provider</b>
<b>Danny Waters</b>	<b>Hospitality House</b>	<b>Formerly Homeless &amp; Housing Provider</b>
<b>Marcia Henkle</b>	<b>Work Source</b>	<b>Service Provider</b>

Continued –

<b><i>Name</i></b>	<b><i>Agency</i></b>	<b><i>Representing</i></b>
<b>MaryAnne Preece</b>	<b>Domestic &amp; Sexual Violence Crisis Center of Chelan &amp; Douglas Counties</b>	<b>Service &amp; Housing Provider</b>
<b>Brian Williams</b>	<b>Hospitality House Ministries</b>	<b>Formerly Homeless &amp; Housing Provider</b>
<b>Debbie Schomer</b>	<b>DSHS</b>	<b>Service Provider</b>
<b>Sally Taylor</b>	<b>Chelan County</b>	<b>County Representative</b>
<b>Marty Stierlen</b>	<b>Columbia Valley Housing Association</b>	<b>Housing Provider</b>
<b>Jenny Pratt</b>	<b>YWCA</b>	<b>Service &amp; Housing Provider</b>
<b>Phoebe Nelson</b>	<b>Women's Resource Center</b>	<b>Service &amp; Housing Provider</b>
<b>Rachel Pasknowski</b>	<b>Columbia Legal Services</b>	<b>Service Provider</b>
<b>Judith Lurie</b>	<b>NW Justice Project</b>	<b>Service Provider</b>
<b>Louisa Mora</b>	<b>OIC – Wash. Farmworker Investment Program</b>	<b>Service Provider</b>
<b>Brett Sangster</b>	<b>Banner Bank</b>	<b>Housing Finance Provider</b>
<b>Pastor Bob Shepard</b>	<b>Serve Wenatchee Valley</b>	<b>Service Provider</b>
<b>Dave Peterson</b>	<b>Skillsource (Job Training)</b>	<b>Service Provider</b>
<b>Kathy Ochs</b>	<b>Serve Wenatchee Valley</b>	<b>Service Provider</b>
<b>Alan Walker</b>	<b>United Way</b>	<b>Service &amp; Housing Provider</b>
<b>Paul Bird</b>	<b>Dept. of Corrections</b>	<b>Service Provider</b>
<b>Shelley Seslar</b>	<b>NCW Educational Service</b>	<b>Service Provider</b>
<b>Bob Mark</b>	<b>Upper Valley Mend</b>	<b>Service Provider</b>
<b>Ron Robertson</b>	<b>Hospitality House</b>	<b>Service Provider</b>
<b>Teria Kelley</b>	<b>Hospitality House/Haven of Hope</b>	<b>Service Provider</b>
<b>Carolyn Case</b>	<b>City of Wenatchee</b>	<b>City Representative</b>
<b>Beth Stipe</b>	<b>NCW Community Foundation</b>	<b>Funding &amp; Service Provider</b>

The Chelan Douglas Homeless Housing Task Force is an on going group that meets periodically to direct the overall goals of reducing homelessness by establishing priorities for homeless services and programs. The Task Force advises on the development of a standard process for fund allocations of revenues collected through HB 2163, HB 1359 and HB 2331. While using the homeless definition through federal funding sources such as HUD and McKinney-Vento, the Task Force also considers unique local issues and factors that affect homelessness in Chelan and Douglas Counties.

## Section 2 - Homeless Population and Subpopulations

Table completed for most counties as part of HUD McKinney Process

2010 PIT Count

2010 Chelan-Douglas County Count				
Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Temporarily Living with Family or Friends*
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Families with Children (Family Households):	12	86	2	52
Number of Households without Children	23	105	57	62
A. Number of Persons in Families with Children:	37	288	4	152
B. Number of Single Individuals and Persons in Households without Children:	28	121	59	78
C. Number of Persons in Households without Adults (nobody over 17 years old):	0	1	4	6
(Add Lines A, B & C) Total Persons:	65	410	67	236

Note: \*The Dept. of Commerce Count Does Not Include "Temporarily Living with Family or Friends"

## ***Part 2. 2010 Homeless Subpopulations***

<b>Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>		<b>Unsheltered*</b>	<b>Temporarily Living with Family or Friends*</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Percent</b>
	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Transitional</b>				
a. Chronically Homeless	2	8	2	1	<b>13</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
b. Mentally Disabled	5	47	5	10	<b>67</b>	<b>10.2%</b>
c. Persons with alcohol and/or other drug problems	7	26	3	3	<b>39</b>	<b>5.9%</b>
d. Veterans	1	12	2	1	<b>16</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
e. Persons with HIV/AIDS	0	2	1	0	<b>3</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
f. Victims of Domestic Violence	16	38	4	28	<b>86</b>	<b>13.1%</b>
g. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18)	0	1	4	6	<b>11</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
h. Children (Under 18) in Families	27	187	13	105	<b>332</b>	<b>50.4%</b>
i. Physically Disabled	5	36	8	17	<b>66</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
j. Seasonal Agricultural Workers	2	0	3	1	<b>6</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
k. Persons with both substance use and mental health problems	1	14	1	1	<b>17</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
l. Senior citizens (aged 65 or older)	1	0	0	2	<b>3</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
	<b>67</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## **“Other Local Factors Affecting Homeless Populations and Subpopulations”**

<b>Part 3: Local Homeless Subpopulations</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>	<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>
1. Homeless Youth (Under 18 yrs)	300*	130	430*
2. Children Being Raised By Relatives	220**		220**
3. Farmworkers – Migrant/Seasonal	2,000***	4,000	6,000***

\* Based on District reported estimates that appear to be under reported as noted on page 22.

\*\* Based on estimates reported by Support Group agencies and are believed to be under reported.

\*\*\*Based on estimates reported by Department of Health.

### Section 3 - Housing Activity Charts

First three tables already completed for most counties as part of the HUD McKinney process

EMERGENCY SHELTER													
Provider Name	Facility Name	HMIS			Target Pop.		2010 Year-Round Units/Beds				2009 Other Beds		
		Part. Code	Number of Year-Round Beds	Geo Code									
					A	B	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Year-Round	Seasonal	Over-flow/ Voucher	
Current Inventory			Ind.	Fa m.									
Women’s Resource Center	Bruce Housing				531728	M		15	40	18	58		
Domestic & Sexual Violence Crisis Center	DSVCC Shelter				539007	M	DV	4	13	6	19		
Hospitality House	Hospitality House				531728	SM			0	22	22		
Hospitality House	Haven of Hope				531728	M		4	3	3	6		
YWCA	Emogene’s				531728	SF			0	11	11		
Mid-Pointe Place	Women’s Shelter				539017	SF			0	2	2		
Mid-Pointe Place	Men’s Shelter				539017	SM			0	2	2		
	TOTALS					TOTAL		23	56	64	120		
Anticipated Occupancy Date													
Under Development													
Solomon’s Porch	Youth Shelter	10/2011			531728	M				8	8		
						TOTAL				8	8		
Unmet Need (Optional)						TOTALS							

Definition of Target Populations: SM= only Single Males (18 years and older); M= mixed populations; DV= only Domestic Violence victim

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING											
Provider Name	Facility Name	HMIS				Target Pop		2010 Year-Round Units/Beds			
		Part. Code	#Yr. Round		Geo Code	A	B	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Year-Round Beds
Current Inventory			Ind	Fam							
Women’s Resource Center	Bruce Housing				531728	M		8	30	7	37
Community Action	Crescent Village				531728	M		18	38	0	38
Community Action	Sunset Ridge				539017	M		8	30	2	32
Community Action	Tenant Based Rental Assistance				539007	M		39	98	0	98
Hospitality House	Hospitality House				531728	SM		0	0	64	64
Hospitality House	Haven of Hope				531728	M		5	13	6	19
Mid-Pointe Place	Men’s Housing				539017	SM		0	0	6	6
Mid-Pointe Place	Women’s Housing				539017	SF		0	0	4	4
Finding Grace	Women’s				531728	SF		0	0	8	8
WRC Bridge Housing	Women’s Re-entry				531728	SF		0	0	4	4
WRC Bridge Housing	Men’s Re-entry				531728	SM		0	0	4	4
YWCA	Transition-al Housing				531728	SF		0	0	8	8
	TOTALS					TOTALS		78	209	113	322

Definition of Target Populations: SM= only Single Males (18 years and older); M= mixed populations; DV= only Domestic Violence victim

Anticipated Occupancy Date						
Under Development						
Unmet Need	TOTALS					

Definition of Target Populations: SM= only Single Males (18 years and older); M= mixed populations; DV= only Domestic Violence victim

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING												
Provider Name	Facility Name	HMIS		Geo Code	Target Pop		2010 Year-Round Units/Beds					
		Part. Code	#Yr. Round		A	B	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Individual CH Beds	Total Year-Round Beds	
Current Inventory				Ind	Fa m							
None												
	TOTALS					TOTALS		0	0	0	0	0
Anticipated Under Development Occupancy Date												
Women’s Resource Center	Parkside Supportive Housing	10/2011		531728	M						8	8
					TOTALS							
Unmet Need						TOTALS						

Definition of Target Populations: SM= only Single Males (18 years and older); M= mixed populations; DV= only Domestic Violence victim



### Tenant Based Rental Assistance Targeted to Homeless Persons

		Target Pop						
Provider Name	Geo Code	A	B	Family Units	Family Beds	Chronic Individual Beds	Individual Beds	Total Year-Round Bed Equivalents
Community Action	539007	M		39	98	0	0	98
			<b>TOTALS</b>	39	98	0	0	98

Definition of Target Populations: SM= only Single Males (18 years and older); M= mixed populations; DV= only Domestic Violence victim

### Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8) Targeted to Homeless Persons

		Target Pop						
Provider Name	Geo Code	A	B	Family Units	Family Beds	Chronic Individual Beds	Individual Beds	Total Year-Round Bed Equivalents
Housing Authority	539007	M	DV / Nat. Disaster	418**	1780**	0	0	1780
			<b>TOTALS</b>					

Definition of Target Populations: SM= only Single Males (18 years and older); M= mixed populations; DV= only Domestic Violence victim  
Housing Authority provides preferences for victims of domestic violence or natural disasters with a cap of 60 percent of total.

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## **Section 4 - Homeless Services Needs**

### **CHELAN DOUGLAS HOMELESS HOUSING TASK FORCE**

The Chelan Douglas Homeless Housing Task Force shall be the group that will direct the overall goals of reducing homelessness in Chelan and Douglas Counties. The Task Force will develop and update the Local 10 Year Homeless Housing Plans according to guidelines established for House Bill 2163. The Task Force through the local plan shall establish priorities for homeless services and programs. Through gaps identified within the Plan, the Task Force shall utilize a standard process for fund allocations of revenues collected through HB 2163, HB 1359 and HB 2331.

The “Point In Time” count conducted in January of each year by HUD and the Homeless Housing Assistance Act (HHAA), will provide a count of homeless that meet the homeless definition through federal funding sources such as HUD and McKinney-Vento. The HHAA provides an expansion of the HUD definition to allow inclusion of subpopulations of homeless. The Task Force shall utilize local data and counts to more accurately reflect our subpopulations of homeless that are unique to our region and directly affect homelessness in Chelan and Douglas Counties.

### **HOUSING AFFORDABILITY**

The costs for housing and land have been increasing in Chelan and Douglas Counties over the last decade. The increased cost of land ultimately increases the cost for single-family homes and multifamily developments. Higher sales and lower numbers of listings equate to a strong housing market. While good for the economy, this trend can affect housing affordability for low-income families or those at risk of becoming homeless.

Overall rental vacancy rates have been low, which has driven the average cost of rental rates up. Average rental rates have increased 20 percent since 2006. Since 2006, vacancy rates have been between three to five percent. Beginning in 2011, the high vacancy rates in condominiums at 7.0% and 2 – 4 unit plex at 7.0% have driven the overall vacancy rates up. In February of 2011, a survey of 2,475 units indicated an average 5.0% overall vacancy rate. (Pacific Appraisal Associates, Housing Market Snapshot, 2/2011)

### **Rental Housing Vacancy 2006 to 2010**

Chelan & Douglas Counties	Mar-06	Mar-07	Mar-08	Mar-09	Mar-10	Sept-10
Average Rent	\$593	\$632	\$680	\$712	\$725	\$718
Vacancy Rate	5%	3%	3.1%	4.4%	4.9%	4.0%

*Source: Washington Center for Real Estate Research/Washington State University*

Between 2001 and 2006, Chelan and Douglas Counties’ median home prices increased 53 percent to \$202,000. Beginning in 2007, median home prices began to differ significantly by county and were subsequently tracked on a per county basis. Between 2006 and 2008, Chelan County’s median

home price showed a 22 percent increase, while Douglas County showed only a 16% increase. In 2009, median home prices declined from their strong 2008 levels. When the economy began to unravel in 2008, the housing market reacted dramatically. The 2008 to 2009 median home prices went down 9.6 percent in Chelan County and down 5.5 percent in Douglas County compared to the state's decline of 13.5 percent. Those declining home price trends continued into 2010. (Source: Washington Center for Real Estate Research, WSU)

### **Median Home Prices 2001 - 2010**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Chelan County	\$132,100	\$131,400	\$137,100	\$147,300	\$173,900	\$202,000	\$243,900	\$247,000	\$225,200	\$223,000
Douglas County	\$132,100	\$131,400	\$137,100	\$147,300	\$173,900	\$202,000	\$236,900	\$234,900	\$222,600	\$207,800
Washington State	\$179,900	\$188,500	\$203,800	\$225,000	\$260,900	\$293,800	\$309,600	\$284,400	\$250,400	\$248,900

*Source: Washington Center for Real Estate Research/Washington State University (\*Third Quarter 2010)*

The above table depicts the housing boom may have leveled off in 2007 and 2008. The more than 90 percent (91.4%) increase of median home prices since 2001 has forced lower income residents to buy less expensive homes or property in the outlying areas of Chelan and Douglas Counties or the smaller communities. In addition, homeowners have been selling and purchasing or building larger homes due to the increased value of their existing home. According to more recent information median housing prices look to be going down since the peak in 2007 and 2008.

Wenatchee's real estate market has seen some significant trends in the last year. From February 2010 to February 2011, the Multiple Listing Service (MLS) region sales of homes and condos have gone down 3 percent. The median sales price in the MLS market has gone from \$240,000 in 2010 to \$199,000 in 2011 during the same time frame. The number of homes/condos on the market has changed significantly as well. In 2008, 588 homes were listed, in January 2009, 582 homes were listed, and in May 2009, 620 homes were listed. The number of homes listed since then has gone down to 321 in February 2010 and 262 in February 2011. (Source: Pacific Appraisal Associates, REAL ESTATE SNAPSHOT, March 2011)

### ***Projected Need For New Housing Units – 2000 to 2025***

	2000 Population	2025 Population Projected	Projected new residents	Persons Per Household	Projected New Housing Units
Chelan County	66,616	90,461	23,845	2.62	9,101
Cashmere	2,965	4,062	1,097	2.59	424
Chelan	3,526	4,831	1,305	2.35	555
Entiat	957	1,311	354	2.8	126
Leavenworth	2,074	2,841	767	2.31	332
Wenatchee	27,856	38,163	10,307	2.53	4,074
Malaga	3,506	4,803	1,297	2.83	458

*Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, 2008*

The above information is based on Washington State data. In 2008, the City of Wenatchee contracted with David Rosen Associates to conduct a housing needs assessment of the city. The findings indicate that by 2025, the Wenatchee Urban Growth area will need 8,375 new housing units to accommodate projected growth. That is more than double the units indicated from the State's research and projections.

## **PREVENTION**

Significant work has been accomplished, which has prevented families from becoming homeless in Chelan And Douglas Counties.

In 2006, a unique pilot project was developed to provide extensive assistance to residents of a closing mobile home park in relocating their units or finding alternative housing utilizing approximately \$240,000 of Homeless Housing funds. A resident survey of the park indicated that of the 84 units in the park 94 percent were low income. Most of the residents were employed in the agricultural field (61%) and had limited English-speaking skills (85%). Many of the remaining residents were limited income individuals or couples on social security, either disabled SSI or elderly retirement benefits (16%). Options of moving to another mobile park were explored but limited vacancies in other parks and the age of the units made relocation options difficult if not non-existent. The situation had the potential to create a huge increase in the local number of homeless families. Through the program, all park residents either moved their unit(s) or found other rental housing units. No residents of the park became homeless. The State Office of Manufactured Housing Relocation Assistance Fund will reimburse a good portion of the allocated \$240,000 over the next few years.

Outreach and education are important issues related to homelessness. Beginning in 2006, the Homeless Housing Task Force began using a portion of the administration fees to develop, duplicate, and distribute an Emergency Services outreach brochure. The success of this effort was evident when repeat requests for more brochures were received. The brochure has been updated annually and is in its seventh printing. The Task Force plans to keep this document up to date and widely distributed throughout the communities and the Counties.

Housing & Urban Development (HUD) requires a "point in time" count of the homeless in January of each year. Due to frigid weather during that time of year in this area, there are fewer street homeless. This count, while beneficial, does not address all segments of the local homeless population, specifically youth and farm workers. Seasonal farm workers, which come into the area for fruit harvests, are missed during this count. According to the Washington State Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch of Employment Security, North Central Washington Region (Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, and Okanogan Counties) had over 7,500 workers in July harvesting cherries, at the same time over 8,500 were working as apple thinners. This is generally seasonal employment.

The "point in time" count does not address youth or individuals 'couch surfing' or living in abandoned buildings, or families living in substandard housing, in garages, basements, or other structures not intended for habitation. These non-traditional homeless are difficult to locate and many are missed during the January yearly count.

## **MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT**

Fifty three percent of Chelan –Douglas Counties’ homeless suffers from some degree of mental illness (Dr. Richard Stride, Catholic Family & Child Services). Many cases are directly related to self-medication or drug abuse. Flexible funds for mental illness are needed to prevent homelessness. Flexible funds are needed for items such as rental assistance for those at risk of eviction, entry rental fees such as first/last/deposit, household items to make the home habitable such as furniture or appliances, emergency services and medication for the gap of time before medical coupons go into effect. A limited amount of discretionary funds would help fill the crisis and gap created by the restriction of services providers are allowed to provide to ineligible or Non-Medicaid clients. Mental Health providers report that roughly ten percent (10%) of individuals are turned away due to the change in Medicaid eligibility guidelines. Support group services need to be extended for longer time periods.

In 2006, a highly successful Jail Liaison program was expanded to include the much-needed housing component. The Homeless Task Force helped secure a \$900,000 Homeless Grant Application Program from the state homeless funds. The program provides re-entry housing for inmates with mental health issues coming out of incarceration. Two houses were secured in 2007 and remodeled for this program. The program was implemented in October of 2008 with the opening of two inmate release housing facilities – one for women and one for men. Also included in the grant was roughly \$500,000 for inmate re-entry rental assistance funds.

In October 2007, a PACT program was developed with a state grant for Crisis Stabilization, which has access to two housing units and 8 beds at the Christopher House.

Announced in July of 2009, a \$3.5 million facility was donated to the Regional Support Networks for the development of a mental health Crisis Triage Center and permanent supportive housing for mentally ill clients. More than \$.5 million in additional funds has been secured for renovation and remodel of the facility.

## **ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT**

Co-occurring with mental health issues is the increase in use of methamphetamine or Meth. Women, often wives & mothers, with “Meth.” addiction are a new and disturbing social trend developing in Chelan – Douglas Counties. Many of these women are increasingly coming from middle class families. According to Domestic & Sexual Violence Crisis Center, an increase of prostitution in our area is a direct result of this “Meth.” addiction. More appropriate than jail for alcohol or drug abuse convictions would be a safe house facility for women and children to live and receive case management services and counseling for one to two years. A “Drug Court” is needed to address this disturbing trend that is destroying families. Support group services need to be extended for longer time periods.

Parents’ substance abuse issues affect extended families as well. According to the Area Agency on Aging, many grandparents and relatives are raising children due to parent(s) serving time for drug/alcohol convictions. They offer a support group for those guardians.

In December of 2008, a group of key providers of mental health and substance abuse services, met to target implementation of the 1/10<sup>th</sup> of one percent sales tax as provided in E2SSB-5763. They

met with County Commissioners to secure funding to promote alternative courts and an array of mental health and substance abuse treatment options that may divert sufferers from the criminal justice system to the care they so desperately need. The County Commissioners encouraged them to develop a more detailed business plan. The group is still working on the plan.

## **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASE MANAGEMENT**

According to Domestic & Sexual Violence Crisis Center, ninety percent (90%) of domestic violence victims return to their abuser due to lack of services or time constraints imposed on services (housing, counseling, assistance, training, transportation). Generally, emergency housing is limited to ninety days. After emergency services run out the abused victim has no money or other options than to return to the dangerous situation from which they fled. The Housing Authority of Chelan County and the City of Wenatchee has subsidized housing but there is up to a 3-year waiting list depending on the time of year. The Housing Authority provides preferential treatment to victims of domestic violence through their Section 8 voucher program. The victim and the family move to the top of the list to access rental assistance.

Incidences of domestic violence are even more prevalent during the harvest season as housing is even more difficult to access. The increased population creates more cases of crisis need, which limits even further a finite amount of options. Support group services need to be extended for longer time periods.

## **FARMWORKER HOUSING**

The harvest season sees a huge influx of seasonal farm workers and their families into the area from May through October. It is estimated that that the area has a total of about 2,000 beds available. According to Jim Fouty, Washington State Department of Health, an additional 4,000 beds are needed to handle the demand from migrant workers in Chelan – Douglas Counties.

Department of Health reports that during June and July of 2005, 459 persons requested vouchers for housing assistance. Of those, roughly half were single adults and half were families with children.

The 350-bed Migrant Harvest Camp at Pangborn closed in 2008 and did not operate for the 2009 harvest. The 380 new beds of seasonal farmworker housing in Malaga and East Wenatchee, which all opened for the 2009 harvest season, helped replace the Pangborn Camp's lost beds.

## **YOUTH**

Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) privacy laws prevents communication between agencies, which results in a lack of coordination of services. Legislation needs to exempt these laws as it relates to "youth in crisis". The same OSPI rules prevent the school's homeless liaisons from reporting the numbers of homeless youth for our region's PIT Count.

The Wenatchee School District Homeless Liaison estimates that 9.7 percent or roughly 700 students of the total student body were homeless in the 2004/2005 school years, although only 310 homeless students were served. Identification of homeless youth is a challenge. At the time of registration for school many youth are not identified as homeless as they will put down a fictitious address, and/or phone number.

Currently, no shelters exist for teens in our area. Many homeless children are not enrolled in school so accessing services are difficult. Children lose months of academic progress when they move due to homelessness. The larger school districts provide certified counselors. However, the smaller school districts may only have counseling available one day a week and in some instances not at all. Long term, a shelter or safe house is needed for homeless youth where they can be housed, fed and have access to services, counseling and medical care. In 2009, ministry-based Solomon's Porch expressed an interest in developing and running a youth shelter for ages 13 to 17. They are getting closer to that goal but lack the capital funds needed. A troubling new emerging trend they have recently observed is youth prostituting their bodies for shelter.

According to the National Alliance for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth and the National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty:

#### **Unaccompanied Youth**

- ❖ Over 50 percent report physical abuse
- ❖ Over 33.3 percent report sexual abuse
- ❖ Over 50 percent of the youth were either told to leave or the parents didn't care

#### **How many homeless children?**

- ❖ At least 10 percent of American children living in poverty, and 2 percent of all American children will experience homelessness over the course of a year
- ❖ Over 40 percent of children who are homeless are under the age of 5

#### **The effects of mobility (changing schools)**

- ❖ It takes children 4 to 6 months to recover academically after changing schools
- ❖ Students who change high schools even once were less than half as likely as stable students to graduate

The Chelan Juvenile Justice Center has four beds housed in the Juvenile Detention Center for homeless youth. The beds are generally utilized in the case of run-away youth. Based on availability, the targeted beds can be used at any time by youth needing a place to stay for a short period of time.

#### **Challenges Identifying Homeless Youth**

According to *Visions of a Brighter Future* a report conducted by the University of Washington, Center for the Study and Teaching of At-Risk Students (C-STARs), homelessness among students in Washington State is a definite issue. The report states, "Compared to other state and national data, identification and program enrollment for homeless preschoolers and school-age children are woefully inadequate."

Local school districts' homeless counts utilizing the McKinney Vento definition of homelessness reflect the above quote.

According to the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI), homelessness in schools in Washington State as of May 2010 was at 2% of total students. During the same time frame, Eastmont School District in Douglas County was at 180 students or 3% of students were homeless.

Bridgeport School District, also in Douglas County had 114 homeless students or 15% of their student body. Wenatchee School District, the largest school District in Chelan County, had 621 homeless students or 8% of the student body. Wenatchee School District was also listed as the School District with the fifth most homeless students in Washington State. This was out of 294 School Districts.

“In addition to under-identification, data from a community survey indicates that under-enrollment is also a factor in the low numbers of reported homeless students. Shelter providers noted that 23 percent of homeless children (K–12) and 52 percent of unaccompanied youth were *not* enrolled in schools. In short, if Washington State is to assist all children in succeeding, school districts must improve the identification and enrollment of children experiencing homelessness.” (*Visions of a Brighter Future*)

The *Visions of a Brighter Future* community survey was a paper survey mailed to shelter providers in eight communities corresponding with the following school district areas: Everett, Kent, Longview, Olympia, Spokane, Sumner, Walla Walla, and Yakima.

### McKinney Vento Homeless Funds

Local school districts utilizing the McKinney Vento funding are required to use the following definition of homelessness.

McKinney Vento Homeless definition:

- (1) An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate night time residence; and
- (2) An individual who has a primary night time residence that is--
  - A) A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);
  - B) An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
  - C) A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.



Section 5 - Strategy Summary 2010

Goal: Reduce the number of homeless persons by 50% by 2015.

	Start of Plan- ning Date	Implemen-tation Date	Capital Costs	Annual Housing Operating Costs	Annual Services Costs	Single Indiv. Beds	Family Beds	Family Units	Chronic Home- less Indiv. Beds	TOTAL BEDS	Beds created with vouchers, leasing, renovation, or new construction*
<b>1 - Objective: Reduce the number of non-chronically homeless individuals.</b>											
A. Prevention Strategy: <i>Provide assistance to individuals and families at risk of becoming homeless</i>											
Short Term Activity: Provide short term assistance to help people remain housed.	Jul-2009	Jan-2010		\$	50,000						
Who is responsible: Partnerships of Community Action Council, Serve Wenatchee Valley, Methodist Church & Salvation Army.											
Intermediate Outcome: One hundred households per year are prevented from losing their rental or homeowner housing.											
Long Term Activity: Increase the number of rental assistance vouchers with a local-based rental assistance program through Community Action Council & the Housing Authority.	Jun-2009	Aug-2009		\$	50,000	180	90	20		270	Voucher
B. Services Strategy: <i>Assist non-chronically homeless or those at risk of becoming homeless.</i>											
Short Term Activity: Restore funding lost for operation of shelters & rental assistance.	Jun-2009	Jan-2010		\$	100,000						
Who is responsible: Partnership CAC on behalf of all shelter providers.											
Intermediate Outcome: Funding is available for operations, and maintenance of shelters and increased rental assistance funds are available.											
Short Term Activity: Provide Transitioning &/or Re-entry assistance for people coming out of crisis, treatment or incarceration.	Jan-2009	May-2009		\$	160,000						
Who is responsible: Partnership of all shelter providers.											
Intermediate Outcome: Provide rental assistance, access to housing and access to all eligible funds for those re-entering society from institutions.											
Short Term Activity: Provide access to transportation or laundry services for those Transitioning &/or Re-entering from institutions for crisis, treatment or incarceration.	Jul-2009	Jan-2010		\$	100,000						
Who is responsible: Partnership of shelter providers.											
Intermediate Outcome: Program(s) are created to provide bus tokens, a transport system for off hours, and access to a laundry facility.	Jan-2010	Dec-2010									

Section 5 - Strategy Summary 2010

	Start of Plan- ning Date	Implemen-tation Date	Capital Costs	Annual Housing Operating Costs	Annual Services Costs	Single Indiv. Beds	Family Beds	Family Units	Chronic Home- less Indiv. Beds	TOTAL BEDS	Beds created with vouchers, leasing, renovation, or new construction*
C. Housing Strategy: <i>Expand the supply of affordable rental housing options.</i>											
Long Term Activity: Add incentives to local planning regulations that encourages or mandates the integration of units affordable to households at 30%, 50% and 80% of MHI in all new multi-family construction.	Jan-2009	Oct-2010		\$	-						
Who is responsible: Partnership of Counties, Cities of Wenatchee and East Wenatchee with Affordable Housing Task Force.											
Intermediate Outcome: The supply of affordable rental housing is increased.											
2 - Objective: Reduce the number of homeless families.											
A. Prevention Strategy: <i>Prevent homelessness among families at risk of becoming homeless.</i>											
Short Term Activity: Provide Flexible Funds For the "New Face" of Homeless.	Jun-2009	Jan-2010		\$	150,000						
Who is responsible: Partnerships of County, City of Wenatchee, Community Action Council, Serve Wenatchee Valley, Methodist Church, DSHS, Salvation Army, Northwest Justice Program, Housing Authority.											
Intermediate Outcome: Forty families are able to access resources or assistance systems that they may need on a temporary basis.											
Who is responsible: Partnerships of County, City of Wenatchee, Community Action Council, Northwest Justice Program, Housing Authority, DSHS, SERVE Wenatchee Valley & Salvation Army.											
Intermediate Outcome: Thirty households are directed to resources, information on housing assistance, and access to mainstream program services to which they are eligible.											
3 - Objective: Reduce the number of chronically homeless individuals.											
A. Housing Strategy: <i>Expand the supply of supportive housing or affordable one-bedroom housing.</i>											
Short Term Activity: Provide permanent supportive housing for persons with mental illness or co-occurring disorders.	Jan-2009	Feb-2010	\$ 300,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 50,000	50				50	renovation
Who is responsible: Partnerships of County, City of Wenatchee, Regional Support Network, Women's Resource Center, & Columbia Valley Community Health.											
Intermediate Outcome: Fifteen apartments are created for chronically homeless individuals who suffer from mental health issues.	Jan-2010	Oct-2011									

# Section 5 - Strategy Summary 2010

	Start of Plan- ning Date	Implemen-tation Date	Capital Costs	Annual Housing Operating Costs	Annual Services Costs	Single Indiv. Beds	Family Beds	Family Units	Chronic Home- less Indiv. Beds	TOTAL BEDS	Beds created with vouchers, leasing, renovation, or new construction*
Long Term Activity: Add incentives or mandates to local planning regulations that encourage the integration of apartments affordable to individuals at 80% of median income in new multi-family construction.	Jan-2009	Dec-2010									
Who is responsible: Partnerships of County, City of Wenatchee, & Affordable Housing Task Force.											
Intermediate Outcome: All new multi-family units require a percentage of total units be designated as "affordable" units.											
B. Prevention Strategy: <i>Reduce evictions of single persons due to mental illness, substance abuse, or disabilities.</i>											
Long Term Activity: Use flexible funds to provide short-term rental assistance, entry rental fees, and gap emergency services to all single individuals that qualify for assistance.	Jun-2009	Jan-2010			\$ 120,000						
Who is responsible: Partnerships of County, City of Wenatchee, Regional Support Network, Women's Resource Center, Recovery Innovations, & Columbia Valley Community Health.											
Intermediate Outcome: Twenty individuals are able to access resources or assistance systems that they may need.											
C. Income Strategy: <i>Ensure that individuals with disabilities, mental illness, and substance issues receive all the assistance income they are eligible to receive.</i>											
Long Term Activity: Negotiate with providers on their policies on identifying and enrolling eligible individuals in applicable disability income programs, including unemployment, Medicaid and SSI.	Jan-2009	Dec-2010			\$ 50,000						
Who is responsible: Partnerships of all shelter providers, County(s), City of Wenatchee, Regional Support Network, Women's Resource Center, Recovery Innovations & Columbia Valley Community Health.											
Intermediate Outcome: Twenty individuals are able to access resources or assistance systems that they may need.											

Section 5 - Strategy Summary 2010

	Start of Plan- ning Date	Implemen-tation Date	Capital Costs	Annual Housing Operating Costs	Annual Services Costs	Single Indiv. Beds	Family Beds	Family Units	Chronic Home- less Indiv. Beds	TOTAL BEDS	Beds created with vouchers, leasing, renovation, or new construction*
D. Health Strategy: <i>Provide access to treatment to all individuals diagnosed with a substance abuse or mental health problem in jail.</i>											
Long Term Activity: Implement a provider referral system that works with the justice system mental health counselor for juvenile and adult inmates.	Jan-2008	Jan-2009		\$	30,000						
Who is responsible: Partnerships of Chelan County, Catholic Family & Child Services, Regional Support Network, Women's Resource Center, & Columbia Valley Community Health.											
Intermediate Outcome: Twenty individuals are able to access resources or assistance systems that they may need.											
4 - Objective: Reduce the number of homeless youth.											
A. Housing Strategy: <i>Increase the supply of housing for homeless youth.</i>											
Long Term Activity: Identify or build a Youth Shelter housing project for youth aged 13 – 17.	Aug-2009	Jan-2011	\$ 285,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 48,000	20					20 Renovation, leasing
Who is responsible: Solomon's Porch.											
Intermediate Outcome: Twenty individuals are able to access resources or assistance systems that they may need.											
B. Prevention Strategy: <i>Support public school homeless liaisons work.</i>											
Long Term Activity: Support efforts and programs to serve homeless youth.	Jan-2008	Jan-2009		\$	30,000						
Who is responsible: Public School Liaisons.											
Intermediate Outcome: Homeless students are able to access resources or assistance systems that they may need.											
C. Services Strategy: <i>Support Legislation to exempt Privacy Laws between agencies for "Youth In Crisis".</i>											
Short Term Activity: Lobby local legislators to support and enact Privacy Law Exemptions for Homeless Youth.	Nov-2009	Jan-2010		\$	10,000						
Who is responsible: ESD, Homeless Youth Liaisons, CASA											
Intermediate Outcome: Agencies coordinate services according to the needs of homeless youth.											

# Section 5 - Strategy Summary 2010

	Start of Plan- ning Date	Implemen-tation Date	Capital Costs	Annual Housing Operating Costs	Annual Services Costs	Single Indiv. Beds	Family Beds	Family Units	Chronic Home- less Indiv. Beds	TOTAL BEDS	Beds created with vouchers, leasing, renovation, or new construction*
<b>5 - Objective: Reduce the number of homeless farmworkers.</b>											
A. Housing Strategy: <i>Encourage development of harvest housing beds and units.</i>											
Short Term Activity: Provide available housing openings & other needed assistance.	Jan-2009	Mar-2009		\$	20,000	360					360 leasing asst.
Who is responsible: Partnerships of Chelan County, Housing Authority, OIC, & Northwest Justice.											
Intermediate Outcome: Harvest workers are able to access any available bed or unit in all permanent and seasonal facilities.											
<b>6 - Objective: Conduct adequate data collection and planning to efficiently manage limited resources for homelessness.</b>											
A. All Strategies: <i>Chelan Douglas Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness is reviewed, revised and kept up to date at least annually.</i>											
Short Term Activity: The Task Force meets quarterly to review the Plan's progress, allocate funds and establish new priorities.	Jan-2006	Mar-2006		\$	50,000						
Who is responsible: Chelan Douglas Homeless Housing Task Force											
Intermediate Outcome: New homeless services and programs are implemented and the plan is kept current.											
B. Services Strategy: Collect client-level data all persons using emergency shelters, transitional housing, and supportive housing.											
Short Term Activity: Housing and Shelter staff collect data which is entered into the HMIS.	Jun-2005	Jan-2006		\$	40,000						
Who is responsible: Chelan Douglas Community Action Council, Women's Resource Center											
Intermediate Outcome: Families & individuals staying in emergency & supportive housing are counted in the HMIS.											

# Section 5 - Strategy Summary 2010

	Start of Plan- ning Date	Implemen-tation Date	Capital Costs	Annual Housing Operating Costs	Annual Services Costs	Single Indiv. Beds	Family Beds	Family Units	Chronic Home- less Indiv. Beds	TOTAL BEDS	Beds created with vouchers, leasing, renovation, or new construction*		
C. Services Strategy: <i>Ensure that all emergency shelters, transitional housing, food banks, and significant outdoor encampments are included in point in time count.</i>													
Short Term Activity: Coordinate agencies and staffing to coordinate point in time count.	Jun-2005	Jan-2006		\$	15,000								
Who is responsible: Chelan Douglas Community Action Council, Women's Resource Center													
Intermediate Outcome: 99% of people in emergency, transitional housing, homeless persons at food banks, and major encampments are counted.													
All Activities													
		TOTAL	\$	585,000	\$	320,000	\$	1,073,000	610	90	20	-	700
2010 TOTAL NEW SHELTER CLIENTS				1504									1504
2010 TOTAL TURNED AWAY FROM SHELTERS				1014									1014
2010 TOTAL FUNDED SHELTER BED NIGHTS				39319									39319
Note: Covers 7/2009 to 6/2010													

\*Beds created by vouchers or leasing expressed in "Annual Bed Equivalencies," meaning the number of beds supported by the vouchers over the course of a year. Example: take the annual dollar amount provided, divided by the cost to lease a unit per year, multiplied by the average family size:  $\frac{[\text{total leasing budget}]}{[\text{cost to rent unit per year}]} = [\text{annual unit equivalencies}]$ ;  $[\text{average family size}] \times [\text{annual unit equivalencies}] = [\text{annual bed equivalencies}]$

1. 2011 PROGRESS REPORT & ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1 I. Community Action Council - Emergency Shelter Supplemental Assistance - \$92,500 2011 Funds
- 1 2. Women's Resource Center of NCW, Parkside Place - \$128,000
- 1 3. Hospitality House Ministries, Remodeling Security and Utilities at Hospitality House - \$15,000
- 1 4. Habitat for Humanity of GWA, Building Materials for New Single-family Home - \$15,000
- 1 5. Lighthouse Christian Ministries, Food Pantry/Soup Kitchen Materials & Operations \$6,000
- 1 6. Columbia Valley Housing Association, Community Land Trust Home/Land Purchase - \$15,000
- 1 7. Solomon's Porch, Aslan's Refuge Teen Crisis Shelter Stairwell - \$9,000
- 1 8. Chelan County Regional Justice Center, Inmate Release Program Operations & Rents - \$19,500
- 1 9. Progress Report - I. Homeless Housing Task Force - In Progress & On-going in 2011
- 1 10. Homeless Housing Task Force - Bring Stakeholders Together to Re-establish Goals in 2011

1A. 2010 PROGRESS REPORT & ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1A. I. Habitat For Humanity - Receives approximately \$150,000 per year from various sources.
- 1A. II. City of Wenatchee - CDBG Housing Rehab Project - \$375,000 - 2008/9 CDBG funds
- 1A. III. Columbia Valley Housing Assn. - Down Payment Assistance - \$500,000 - HTF
- 1A. IV. Columbia Valley Housing Assn. - PATH Land Trust - \$250,000 - CDBG funds.
- 1A V. Community Action Council - IDA & Asset Building Group Match Savings - With Kittitas & Grant Co. - CSBG
- 1A. VI. City of Wenatchee - CDBG Rehab Project - \$130,000 - 2009 CDBG fund:
- 1A. VII. YWCA - Transitional Housing Acquisition Project - \$165,000 - 2009 2163 / 2060 funds:
- 1A. VIII. Hospitality House/Haven of Hope - Repair & Remodel Project - \$80,750 - 2009 2163 funds:

- 1B. I. Housing Authority - 26 Unit E. Wen. Apt. Project Bello Rio - \$4,925,213 - HTF - Leasing Up
- 1B. II. Housing Authority - 24 Vista del Rio seasonal beds in 2009 - USDA, HTF, HFCTC - Leasing Up 2009 Harvest
- 1B. III. Housing Authority - 24-Unit Apts. Columbia Pointe in Malaga in 2009 - USDA, HTF, HFCTC - Leasing Up 2009 Harvest
- 1B. IV. Housing Authority - 26 Year Round Worker Apts. In Chelan in 2007 - USDA, HTF, HFCTC - Leasing Up
- 1B. V. Washington Growers League - 380 bed Harvest Camp will open for 2009 Harvest season - Leasing Up

- 1C. I. Housing Authority - Section 8 Closed - Opened in 2009 for 3 months - In Progress HUD
- 1C. II. Community Action Council - Increased TBRA 45 to 60 - Complete - ESAP
- 1C. III. Community Action Council - Inmate Release Rental Assistance Approx \$500,000 - Complete - ESAP

- 1D. I. Progress Report - I. City of Wenatchee - Incentives in Comp Plan - Complete
- 1D. II. City of Wenatchee - Affordable Housing Needs Assessment - 2008

- 1E. I. Progress Report - I. Women's Resource Center - 10 Units \$30,000 - Completed 2163 Funds
- 1E. II. Women's Resource Center - 10 Units \$30,000 - Completed 2163
- 1E. III. Women's Resource Center - 5 Units with Case Mgmt. \$60,000 - 2163 Funds
- 1E. IV. Women's Resource Center - 7 Units \$30,000 - Wash Families Fund Funds

- 2A. I. City of Wenatchee Relocation Alternatives Project - \$240,000 - 2060 & 2163 Funds - Completed August 2008
- 2A. II. JUST Housing - SOS Resident Mobile Home Purchase of Parks - No Progress
- 2A. III. Kamkon Development - Build a new Mobile Home Park for Residents of Closing Park - Canceled Due to CUP Failure
- 2A. IV. Homeless Housing Task Force - Lobby Legislation For Incr. OMH Funds - 2007 Done / Continue in 2008
- 2A. V. Homeless Housing Task Force - Lobby OMH To Develop Strategic Plan With Resources - CTED Round Table Funds

- 2B. I. Progress Report - I. OIC, CAC, & HA Rental Asst. - \$165,000 - ESAP Funds - Completed 2008
- 2B. II. Ninth Street Alternatives Program - Admin. Funds - 17 Residents Relocated in 2007
- 2B. III. Ninth Street Alternatives Program - Admin. Funds - All Residents Relocated by October 2008
- 2B. IV. DSHS & Homeless Task Force - SSI Soar Training - 2008 Goal - Complete 2008 & 2009
- 2B. V. CAC THOR - Pursue Rental Assistance in 2008
- 2B. VI. Progress Report - V. OIC, CAC, & HA Rental Asst. & Homeownership Asst. - ESAP & 2163 Funds In Progress

- 2C. I. Progress Report - I. No Action in 2007, 2008 on Drug Court
- 2C. II. 2008 Goal - Co Adoption of Local Sales Tax Option (\$1 Million) for Mental Health - Mental Health Stakeholder Group - Pending
- 2C. III. 2008 Goal - Diversion Housing - Mental Health Stakeholder Group - Pending

- 3A. I. Progress Report - I. City of Wenatchee - Incentives Standards in Comp Plan - AHTF In Progress
- 3A. II. Housing Authority - 128 beds in Apt. Project - HTF, USDA, HFCTC Malaga's Columbia Pointe In Progress
- 3A. III. Growers League - 250 beds in modular units - CTED In Progress
- 3A. IV. City of Wenatchee - Creation of an Affordable Housing Task Force - In Progress
- 3A. V. City of Wenatchee - RFP for Public Private Partnership for Development of Affordable Housing - In Progress

- 3B. I. Progress Report - I. Women's Resource Center - HGAP Funded - In Progress
- 3B. II. Serve Wenatchee Valley - United Churches - In Progress

3C. I. Progress Report - I. Women's Resource Center - HGAP Funded - In Progress

3C. II. 2008 Goal - Co Adoption of Local Sales Tax Option (\$1 Million) for Mental Health - Mental Health Stakeholder Group - Pending

3D. I. Progress Report - I. Regional Support Network - Jail Liaison Expands to Juveniles HB 1088 - In Progress

3D. II. Regional Support Network - MH Jail Liaison Catholic Family Services - In Progress

3D. III. 2008 Goal - Co Adoption of Local Sales Tax Option (\$1 Million) for Mental Health/ Substance Use - System of Care Committee - Pending

3D. IV. Finding Grace - Transitional Housing - 10 beds for Women in Substance Use Recovery \$39,250 - 2009 2163 Funds

4A. I. Progress Report - I. YWCA - 8 Emergency Shelter Beds - Completed in 2007

4A. II. Women's Resource Center - 10 Transitioning In Place Units - \$30,000 - Completed in 2007

4B. I. Progress Report - I. Women's Resource Center & Catholic Family Services - 8 Emergency Shelter Beds - HGAP Funded - 2008 Goal

4B. II. Mid-Pointe Transitional Housing - 12 Inmate Release Shelter Beds - 2007 Funded Chelan Co 2060 Funds

4B. III. PACT Program for Crisis Stabilization - 2 housing units and 8 Beds in Christopher House- October 2007 Funded With a State Grant

4B. IV. 2008 Goal - Co Adoption of Local Sales Tax Option (\$1 Million) for Mental Health/ Substance Use - System of Care Committee - Pending

4C. I. Progress Report - I. Homeless Housing Task Force - Outreach Brochure - 2163 - Continue in 2009

4C. II. Progress Report - I. Women's Resource Center & Catholic Family Services - Re-entry Asst. - Funded HGAP - 2008 Goal

4C. III. Regional Support Network - MH Jail Liaison Catholic Family Services - In Progress

4D. I. Progress Report - I. Regional Support Network & Catholic Family Services - Re-entry Asst. - In Progress

4D. II. 2008 Goal - Co Adoption of Local Sales Tax Option (\$1 Million) for Mental Health/ Substance Use - System of Care Committee - Pending

5A. I. Progress Report - I. Children's Home Society - Youth 18 Transitioning out of Foster Care - State Funded

5A. II. Antioch Adoption - Adoptions for Youth in Foster Care - Churches Fund

6A. I. Progress Report - I. Homeless Housing Task Force - In Progress & On-going in 2009

6A. II. Homeless Housing Task Force - Bring Stakeholders Together to Re-establish Goals in 2009